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Embassy to See Pilot

Washington, May 10 (AP) — Washington today awaited an official Soviet response to its note of last Friday asking full facts from the Russian inquiry into the incident in which a U. S. plane was shot down over Soviet territory.

The U. S. Embassy in Moscow was expected today to see Francis G. Powers, the downed American pilot who, Khrushchev claims, has confessed to a planned spy flight across Russia from Pakistan to Norway.

The U. S. Embassy is expected to send spy planes, under Russian occasionally as part of intensive aerial survey operations, signed to prevent the planes from being exposed to attack.

Secretary of State Herbert Hoover said today. See Doris Keeton and Marquis Childs, Page 24; Herblock, Page 17, and Closeup, Page 58.

ported the plane yesterday after briefing Congressional leaders on developments. Since the Russians claim to have shot down a U. S. plane deep in Russian territory May 1.

Hints New Flights

"The United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility," Herter said, leaving the impression that disclosure by the State Dept. that such flights might be continued until Russian secrecy is relaxed.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev took note last night of an earlier State Dept. statement which mentioned Russian secrecy in explaining the May 1 flight.

Khrushchev called it "a very dangerous explanation" because he said it tries to justify and does not denounce such flights.

Pre-Summit Maneuver

Khrushchev's talk at a Czech embassy reception in Moscow was regarded as a further muscle-flexing by the Soviet premier in riding his new propaganda advantage and maneuvering for the summit gathering starting next Monday.

But it was noted too that Khrushchev, and the Kremlin's propaganda organs generally, yesterday played on the plane incident as only part of their border and more familiar theme that Russia wants disarmament, a Berlin settlement and peace.

Khrushchev spoke of U. S. Soviet friendship, praised U. S. Ambassador Lowellyn Thompson, and avoided linking President Eisenhower to the plane incident.

Await New Move

U. S. officials watched to see whether the Soviet boss would try to stir the incident to a crescendo—perhaps by a spectacular show such as a press conference with Powers or a public trial—and thus heighten the point of which

away chances for success at the summit parley.

Herter and Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, reported to Congressional leaders of both parties at a hurriedly called "secret briefing session yesterday while President Eisenhower was meeting with his top strategy group, the National Security Council.

Herter said the reason for the U. S. flights—though they clearly violate international law—is the menace of surprise attack from Russia. In a statement issued by the State Dept. he said:

"I will say frankly that it is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given an opportunity to make secret preparations to face the free world with the choice of abrupt surrender or nuclear destruction.

"The government of the United States would be derelict to its responsibility not only to the American people but to free peoples everywhere if it did not

take the necessary steps of Soviet cooperation take such measures as are possible unilaterally to lessen and to overcome this danger of surprise attack.

In fact, the United States has not and does not shirk this responsibility.

Spy Planes Admitted

"In accordance with the National Security Act of 1947 the President has put into effect since the beginning of his administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

"Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance of unarmored civilian aircraft, normally of a peacetime character but on occasion by penetration

Probe Put Off

Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont.) said today he does not believe Congress will make any investigation of the plane incident at this session.

Mansfield, assistant Senate Democratic leader, said Democrats and Republicans alike "realize the delicacy of the situation," and he does not believe the time is appropriate for such an inquiry.

Mansfield was among the Senate and House leaders who were briefed for 90 minutes by Herter and Dulles.

Several of the members were unhappy over the decision to send a reconnaissance plane over Russia so close to next Monday's summit meeting at Paris and over the about-face admission that the plane was on an intelligence mission.

'Wait and See'

Mansfield summed up what he thought was the prevailing view in Congress:

"The President is going to Paris on the defense now as a result of this incident. Any investigation of any stature would further weaken his position in the negotiations.

"The temper of Congress is one of 'wait and see, hope for the best and don't rock the boat'."

Czech Admits Spying

Meanwhile, House investigators released testimony of a former Czech military attache that his nation's embassy here and UN delegation in New York have been loaded with spies.

Lt. Col. Frantisek Tisler, the military and air attache who defected to the U. S. last summer, said his official military position was a cover operation in this country.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities released Tisler's secret testimony.

Tisler estimated that 45 per cent of Czech embassy, and UN personnel in the U. S. "was engaged in some type of intelligence activity" from 1955 to 1959 when he was assigned here. His own role, Tisler said, was to recruit American agents to furnish him U. S. military secrets. His staff officers, four here and one in New York, attempted the same, Tisler said.